

"RISING TIDE OF COLOR AGAINST WHITE WORLD SUPREMACY"

JAPAN'S AIM A RACE CONTROL TO RULE WORLD, SAYS HIGH AUTHORITY; U. S. FIRST MARK

"Legend of White Invincibility Now a Fallen Idol, Brown and Black Peoples Eagerly Joining Pan-Colored Alliance," Declares Lothrop Stoddard—Whites Outnumbered Two to One.

EXPANSION IMPERATIVE, YELLOW MEN HOPE TO OVERWHELM AMERICA

By Lothrop Stoddard.

[Author of "The Stakes of the War," "Present Day Europe; Its National Frame of Mind," etc. Mr. Stoddard is a lawyer and resides at Brookline, Mass.]

PREFACE.

IN the preface to "The French Revolution, in San Domingo," written shortly before the Great War, I stated:

"The world-wide struggle between the primary races of mankind—the 'conflict of color,' as it has been happily termed—bids fair to be the fundamental problem of the Twentieth Century, and great commonities like the United States, the South African Confederation and Australasia regard the color question as perhaps the gravest problem of the future."

At that time several reviewers wondered whether, had I written two months later, I should have held a different opinion.

DREADS "COLORED MIGRATION."

As a matter of fact, I should have expressed myself even more strongly to the same effect. To me the Great War was from the first the White Civil War, which, whatever its outcome, must gravely complicate the course of racial relations.

The frightful weakening of the white world during the war opened up revolutionary, even cataclysmic, possibilities.

In saying this I do not refer solely to military "perils." The subjugation of white lands by colored armies may, of course, occur, especially if the white world continues to rend itself with internecine wars. However, such colored triumphs of arms are less to be dreaded than more enduring conquests like migrations which would swamp whole populations and turn countries, now white, into colored man's lands irretrievably lost to the white world.

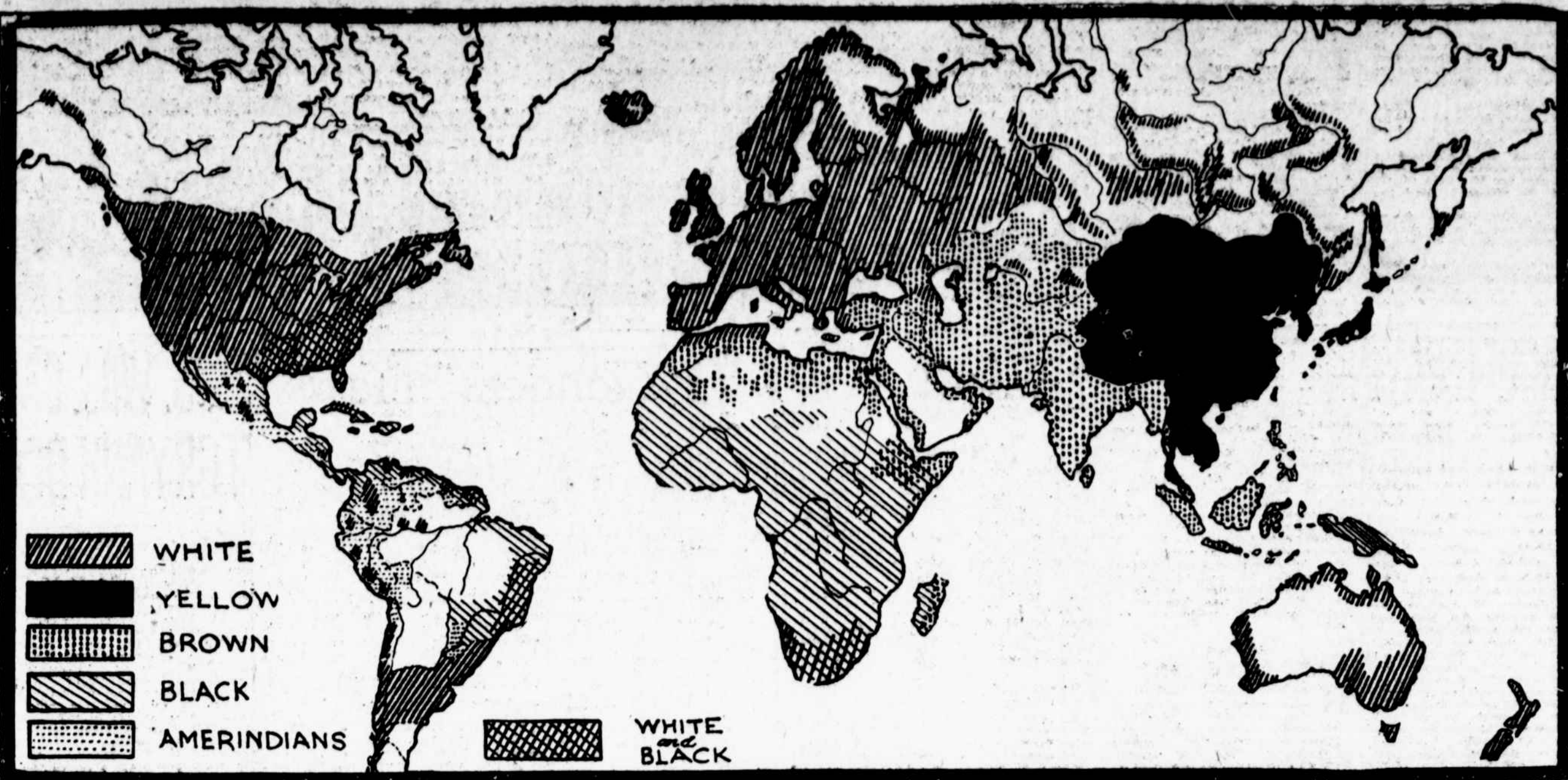
LOTHROP STODDARD.

THIS MAP, prepared by Lathrop Stoddard to illustrate his startling book, "The Rising Tide of Color," shows at a glance that the Yellow, Brown, Black, and Red Races occupy by far the greater part of the habitable globe.

Of 1,700,000,000 human beings alive, only 550,000,000 are white. Of the 1,190,

000,000 members of the colored races 550,000,000 are yellow, 450,000,000 are brown, 150,000,000 are black, and 40,000,000 red.

Thus the whites are outnumbered by more than two to one. The menace to the white race by a combination of the colored races, which Mr. Stoddard says Japan is endeavoring to bring about, is, therefore, clear.



Reprinted from the New York American of Thursday, Sept. 10, 1914, just after the war began.

A War Which Cripples the Nations of Europe, Leaving Them Prostrate Before the Threat of Asiatic Aggression---Can It Not Be Stopped?

Mr. W. R. Hearst has sent the following cable dispatch to Lord Northcliffe, publisher of the London Times, and Lord Burnham, publisher of the London Daily Telegraph, two of the great English newspapers with which the New York American is co-operating in the collection of war news:

To Lord Burnham,
Publisher London Times:

To Lord Northcliffe,
Publisher London Telegraph:

The war in Europe seems to us in America one of the most terrible and one of the most unreasonable things that has ever happened in the world.

Moreover, the war itself is to us not more terrible than the possible consequences of the war.

The disasters of the war, and the even greater disasters which may follow, affect England and America too. Both countries are sharers in the world's prosperity, in the world's progress, in the world's social development and in all the achievements of civilization.

The long continuance of the war means inevitably the destruction of a large proportion of civilized humanity. If the civilized races shall be largely destroyed, the world will be left to the less civilized races, and it is conceivable that civilization might again be submerged in an overwhelming inundation of barbarism.

The longer the war continues the more civilization will suffer, the more the European nations, which are the sponsors of civilization, will become exhausted and the more likely will be the eventual triumph of either militarism or Mongolism.

Truly, as Kipling says, "The Hun is at the gate," but the Hun comes not, nor ever has come, from Germany, nor from any part of Europe, but will come, as he has come in the past, in successive, almost irresistible, tides of invasion from the interior of Asia.

Wars are on ever greater scales, and the next war might be between all of Europe and all of Asia. Then, if Europe is sufficiently prostrate, it is within the bounds of possibility that the ideals and institutions of our Occidental civilization might fail of defense.

That is a fearful prospect for you as Englishmen and for us as Americans.

The only way surely to stop these appalling possibilities is promptly and positively to stop the war.

Can the war be stopped? I think it can.

I think both sides must be supremely horrified at the awful death and destruction of modern warfare.

I think the people of all countries must be realizing now, as they could not possibly have realized before the event, what illimitable calamities are occurring and impending.

I think the people of the nations can end this war, and end all wars.

I think the press can appeal to the people, to your people, to our people, and to all other people as no other influence can. I believe that if the appeal is made now to the press of all nations, and by the press of all nations, the war can be stopped and will be stopped.

If it is not stopped, there may be more than war and worse than war. There may be riot and revolution and red anarchy in the centers of government and the relentless revenge of the outraged masses, resentful at their endless and needless sacrifice.

Will the press of England not join the press of America in an effort to avert these infinite calamities?

Can we not appeal to the people of our own countries, and to the press and people of all countries, to make one mighty, united effort to compel peace and restore happiness and civilized conditions to the people of the world?

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

there saw the light of undreamed-of hopes.

White solidarity was riven and shattered. Through the bazaars of Asia ran the sibilant whisper: "The East will see the West to bed!"

The chorus of mingled exultation, hate and scorn sounded from every portion of the colored world. "What does the European war mean to us Orientals?" queried the Japanese writer, Yone Noguchi. "It means the saddest downfall of the so-called Western civilization; acquired the technique of Western methods was almost unbelievable."

Such was the colored world's reaction to the white death-grapple, and as the long struggle dragged on both Asia and Africa were stirred to their very depths.

CHAPTER II.
YELLOW MAN'S LAND.

YELLOW MAN'S LAND is the Far East. Despite modern Japan's meteoric rise to political mastery of the Far East, it must not be forgotten that China remains not only the cultural but also the territorial and racial center of the yellow world. Four-fifths of the yellow race is concentrated in China, there

being nearly 400,000,000 Chinese as against 60,000,000 Japanese.

For centuries the yellow world succeeded in maintaining its isolation; then, in the middle of the last century, insistent white pressure broke down the barriers.

Japan was the first yellow people to go methodically to the white man's school. Her easy victory over huge China astounded the whole world. That these "highly intelligent children" should have so rapidly acquired the technique of Western methods was almost unbelievable.

Whatever may have been the world's misreading of the Chinese-Japanese conflict, the same cannot be said of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904. The echoes of that yellow triumph over one of the great white powers reverberated to the ends of the earth and started obscure trains of consequences even today not yet fully disclosed.

The decade which elapsed between the Russo-Japanese and European wars saw in the Far East another event of the first magnitude—the Chinese revolution of 1911—a happening hailed by so sophisticated an observer as Dr. Dillon as "the momentous event in a thousand years."

Here then was the Far Eastern situation at the outbreak of the great war, a thoroughly modernized, powerful Japan, and a thoroughly aroused but still disorganized China.

JAPAN SUPREME IN EAST.

nations have struggled for supremacy. Today the prosperity or decadence of a nation depends on its power in the Pacific; to possess the Pacific is to master the world. As Japan finds itself at the center of that ocean, it must have clear views on Pacific questions."

Equally interesting is the "Indo-Japanese Association," whose activities appear somewhat peculiar in view of the political alliance between Japan and the British Empire.

Count Okuma in 1907 had this to say regarding India: "Being oppressed by the Europeans, the 300,000,000 people of India are looking for Japanese protection. Why should not the Japanese stretch out their hands toward that country? The Japanese ought to go to India, the South Ocean and other parts of the world."

GERMANY PRONE IN EAST.

The outbreak of the European war gave Japan a golden opportunity to eliminate one of the white powers from the Far East. The German stronghold of Kiaochow was promptly reduced, while Germany's possessions in the Pacific Ocean north of the equator were likewise occupied by Japanese forces.

Japan stopped and politely declined all proposals to send armies to Europe or Western Asia. Her sphere was the Far East; her real objectives were the reduction of the white influence there and the riveting of her control over China.

As the semi-official Japanese Colonial Journal put it in the autumn of 1914: "To protect Chinese territory, not only will Japan try to erase the ambitions of Russia and Germany; it will do its best to prevent England and the United States from touching the Chinese cake."

Let England beware! Japan will tolerate no wavering; she is quite ready to abandon the Anglo-Japanese alliance and turn to Russia—a power with whom she can agree perfectly regarding Far Eastern interests. She is even ready to draw closer to Germany.

A year later, in July, 1916, the Japanese and Russian governments signed a diplomatic instrument which amounted practically to an alliance.

By this document Russia recognized Japan's paramountcy over the bulk of China, while Japan recognized Russia's special interests in China's western dependencies, Mongolia and Turkestan.

Other of the white powers from the Far East, since Russia renounced those ambitions to dominate China proper which had provoked the war of 1904.

A year 1917 brought three momentous modifications into the world-situation: The entrance of the United States and China into the Great War and the Russian Revolution. The first two were intensely disastrous to Japan. The transformation of virtually unarmed America into a first-class fighting power reacted portentously upon the Far East, while China's adhesion to the Grand Alliance gave her imperial friends.

Russia's collapse into anarchy, however, presently opened up new vistas. Not merely northern Manchuria, but also the huge expanse of Siberia, lay temptingly exposed. At once the powerful imperialist elements in Japanese political life began clamoring for "forward" action.

MIKADO ENTERS SIBERIA.

An opportunity for such action was soon vouchsafed by the Allied determination to send a composite force to Siberia to checkmate the machinations of the Russian Bolsheviks. The imperialist party at Tokyo in flagrant disregard of the Inter-Allied agreement, poured a great army into Siberia, occupying the whole country as far west as Lake Baikal.

Germany's sudden collapse and the unexpectedly quick ending of the war was a blow to Japanese plans in more ways than one. For Japan the war had been an unmixed benefit. It had

automatically made her mistress of the Far East and had amazingly enriched her economic life. Every succeeding month of hostilities had seen the white world grow weaker and had conversely increased Japanese power.

The above outline of Japanese foreign policy reveals a fundamental continuity. Whatever may be its ultimate goal, Japanese foreign policy has one minimum objective: Japan as hegemon of a Far East in which white influence shall have been reduced to a vanishing quantity.

Though the unexpected ending of the European war was a blow to Japanese calculation, the skill of her diplomats at the Versailles conference enabled Japan to harvest most of her war gains.

Japan's territorial acquisitions in China were definitely written into the peace treaty, despite China's sullen refusal and Japan's proponderance in Chinese affairs was tacitly acknowledged.

Japan also took advantage of the occasion to pose as the champion of the colored races by urging the formal promulgation of "racial equality."

Japan now owns the whole island chain masking the eastern sea frontage of Asia, from the tip of Kamchatka to the Philippines, while her acquisition of Germany's Oceanian islands north of the equator gives her important strategic outposts in mid-Pacific.

Her bridgeheads on the Asiatic continent are also strong and well located. From the Korean peninsula (now an integral part of Japan) she firmly grasps the vast Chinese dependency of Manchuria, while just south of Manchuria across the narrow waters of the Pechili Strait lies the rich Chinese province of Shantung, become a Japanese sphere of influence as a result of the late war.

China's possibilities of race expansion in the colored regions of the Far East are excellent. The same cannot be said, however, for Japan. The Japanese, bred in a distinctly temperate island environment, have not the Chinese adaptability of climatic variation.

Thus, for Japanese migration, neither the empty spaces of northern or southern Asia will do. The natural outlets lie outside Asia and in the United States, Australasia and the temperate parts of Latin America.

But all these outlets are rigorously barred by the white man, and nothing but force will break those barriers.

There lies a danger to the peace of the world. Fired by a fervent patriotism, resolved to make their country a leader among the nations the Japanese are at the conception of their present race-boundaries.

In short: Japan must find lands where Japanese can breed by the tens of millions if she is not to be automatically overshadowed by China in course of time, even assuming that she does not succumb or blow up from congestion before that time arrives.

This is the secret of her aggressive foreign policy, her extravagant dreams of conquest and "world dominion."

The longing to heck a path prelates by the Samurai sword larks over in the back of Japanese minds. The late war has of course

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)